The Columbian Mirror and Alexandria Gazette.

ALEXANDRIA——PRINTED, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY, BY ELLIS PRICE, AT THE EAST END OF THE MARKET-HOUSE.

No. 458.] SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1796. [Vol. IV.

NOTICE.

HAVING received from Mr. William Wilson, on the 1st of January last, his Note to Mr. Francis Olanyer, sen. for the sum of Four Thousand, Seven Hundred and Sixty-six Dollars, Sixty-Seven Cents, payable here on the 1st day of March, inst.—which Note I forwarded under cover to said Mr. Olanyer, in Philadelphia, on the 4th of January, and has never got to his hands.

Notice is hereby given,

That the said Note will not be paid if presented to Mr. Wilson, as the same must have been fraudulently obtained. I have, in consequence, received this day the amount, for account of Mr. Olanyer,

March 4. WM. HODGSON.

Private Tuition.

A PERSON well calculated to instruct a few children, would wish to engage in a private family, who might want a female of that description. As emolument is not so much the object as a comfortable situation in a respectable family, she trusts that those with whom she may engage will have no reason to complain either of her abilities or disposition. She would have no objection to a small distance in the country.—A letter directed to E. R. at the Printing-office shall be duly attended to.

March 10.

STRONG & TABLE BEER,

FOR SALE

At the UNION BREW-HOUSE,

South end of ALEXANDRIA.

March 10, 1796.

Will be Sold,

On Saturday the 26th of March, 1796,

THE Personal Estate of Richard Arell, deceased, at the place of his late dwelling; consisting of Two Negro Men, a House Wench, and a Male Child; a Horse, Cow, Dray, and Cart; Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c. &c. ——Six months credit will be given on all sums over Fifty Dollars, the purchaser giving a negotiable note in the Bank of Alexandria, with an approved indorser.

All persons indebted to said deceased are requested to make payment, and those who have claims are requested to bring them forward.

GEORGE JENKINS, AND P. G. MARSTELLER, } Adm'rs.

March 10.

CARNE & SLADE,

Have just imported

AN ASSORTMENT OF

Hardware and Cutlery,

Plated, Britannia, Japanned, and Tin Ware,

AMONG WHICH ARE,

Tea and Coffee Urns, Tea and Coffee Pots, Candlesticks, Waiters, Ladies' pattens, &c.

A few casks of Paints; Packthreads; Seaming, Sail, and Shop Twine; Worsted Rugs; and a large quantity Camomile Flowers.

They have likewise on hand Anvils, Vices, Tin Plate, Rolled Iron, Blistered Steel, Iron Wire; and different kind of Woolens, such as Flannels, Baizes, Serges, Blanketings, Duroys, &c.

Which they offer for sale at their Store in Fairfax street, adjoining Ricketts and Newton's new buildings.

March 1, 1796.

William Bowie,

TAYLOR and HABIT MAKER,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has remov'd to Prince street, two doors above the post-office.

He returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends for their liberal encouragement, and begs leave respectfully to solicit a continuance of their favours.

Those Ladies and Gentlemen who may please to favour him with their commands may have any article in his line made up and finished in the neatest and most fashionable manner.

N. B. The house in Fairfax street, next door to the naval office, to let—for further particulars enquire above, or to Mr. Lanty Crow near the premises.

February 11. 3m.

Garden Seeds for sale.

The subscriber has for sale a large assortment of garden seeds of last year's growth, also French grape vines, Fig trees, &c.

Apply at Mr. Ervin's rope walk.

ROBERT DUBOIS.

The Columbian Mirror AND ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

☞ The following is not entirely correct—but the alterations which have been made in it we believe to be few and unimportant.

GEORGIA:

A BILL declaring null and void a certain usurped act passed by the last legislature of this state, at Augusta, the 7th day of January, 1795, under the pretended title of "an act supplementary to an act entitled an act for appropriating a part of the unlocated territory of this state, for the payment of the late state troops, and for other purposes therein mentioned; declaring the right of this state to the unappropriated territory thereof; for the protection of the frontiers, and for other purposes;" and for expunging from the public records the said usurped act, and declaring the right of this state to all lands lying within the boundaries therein mentioned.

WHEREAS the free citizens of this state, or in other words the community thereof, are essentially the source of the sovereignty of the state, and no individual body of men can be entitled to, or invested with, any authority which is not expressly derived from that source, and the exercise or assumption of powers not so derived, become of themselves oppression and usurpation; which it is the right and duty of the people or their representatives to resist, and to restore the rights of the community so usurped and infringed.

And whereas the will or constitution of the good people of this state is the only existing legal authority derived from the essential source of sovereignty; and is the only foundation of the legislative power or government thereof, and so far as that will or constitution expressly warrants, the legislature may go, but no farther; and all constructive powers not necessarily deduced from that expressed will, are violations of that essential source of sovereignty, and the rights of citizens, and are therefore of no binding force or effect on the state, or the good people thereof, but null and void.

And whereas the last legislature of this state not confining itself to the powers with which that body was constitutionally invested, did usurp a power to pass an act on the seventh day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety five, entitled, "an act supplementary to an act entitled, an act for appropriating a part of the unlocated territory of this state, for the payment of the late state troops, and for other purposes therein mentioned declaring the right of the state to the unappropriated territory thereof, for the protection of the frontiers, and for other purposes:" by which an enormous tract of unascertained millions of acres of the vacant territory of this state, was attempted to be disposed of to a few individuals in fee simple, and the same is not only unfounded, as being without express constitutional authority, but is repugnant to that authority, as well as to the principles and form of government, the good citizens of the state have chosen for their rule, which is democratical, or a government founded on equality of rights; and which is totally opposed to all proprietary grants, or monopolies in favor of a few, which tend to build up that destructive aristocracy, in a new, which is tumbling in the old world; and which, if permitted, must end in the annihilation of democracy and equal rights; those rights and principles of government which our virtuous forefathers fought for, and established with their blood.

And whereas the fourth section of the fourth article of the constitution of the United States declares, "the United States shall guarantee to every state in the union a republican government," which could never have been intended to be a republican aristocracy, and which such extravagant grants tend to establish, the constitution of the United States expressly acknowledging a republican democracy, the foundation of the people; it receiving all its force and power from their hands as their gift, which is manifest from its context, "we the people of the United States."

And whereas as before mentioned the said usurped act is repugnant to the constitutional authority, inasmuch as that by the sixteenth section of the first article of the constitution of this state, it is declared, "that the general assembly shall have power to make all laws and ordinances which they shall deem necessary and proper for the good of the state, which shall not be repugnant to this constitution." And the said usurped act is opposed to the good of the state, and it is self evident that the legislature which assumed the power did not deem it for the good of the state:—

1st. Because self preservation or the protecting itself is far the greatest good and first duty of every government; and as has been shewn, immense monopolies of land by a few individuals under the sanction of the government is opposed to the principles of democracy, or the fundamental laws the citizens of this state have chosen for their rule, which so far from being for the good of self preservation of the democratical or equal government, is most manifestly for its destruction and injury.

2d. Because the expression, "good of the state" embraces the good of the citizens composing the state, and the good of the citizens consists in the peaceable pursuit of happiness, and the enjoyment of all rights natural or acquired, not expressly delegated for the purposes of government; and the sale of such an enormous tract to a few speculators, which was and is the common right of all the good citizens of this state, is contrary to those rights, and therefore to their manifest injury, and of course to the injury of the state.

3d. Because even supposing the constitutional authority to have been vested in the legislature for the purpose of such disposal, the legislature was not vested with power to transfer the sovereignty and jurisdiction of the state over the territory attempted to be disposed of, which was done by opening a door for a sale to foreign powers, and a relinquishment of the powers of taxation until the proprietors chuse to be represented, which is in fact dismembering the state, and which transfer and relinquishment of taxation cannot be for the good of the state.

4th. Because there was no necessity or pressing urgency for the sale of such an immense tract of territory, equal to some European kingdoms, to carry into execution, and operation, the extinguishment of the Indian claims to the lands between the Oconee and Oakmulgee, contemplated by the late act, entitled "An act for appropriating a part of the unlocated territory of this state for payment of the late state troops, and for other purposes therein mentioned;" the subterfuge on which the said usurped act of the seventh of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, was founded, when the whole amount of the appropriation for that purpose was but thirty thousand dollars, and funds to a greater amount were then in the treasury unappropriated: and because no state or nation is justified in wantonly dissipating its property or revenues, and a legal alienation of which can only take place from the most pressing necessity; and the territory attempted to be disposed of, was the said usurped law valid, was wantonly dissipated, it being disposed of for the trifling sum of five hundred thousand dollars, a sum not adequate to the annual quit rents such lands were charged with previously to the revolution of the British King; which wanton dissipation cannot be "for the good of the state."

5th. Because exclusive of the immense loss of revenue to which the state is exposed from the relinquishment of taxation, the sum of five hundred thousand dollars was accepted as the consideration money for the sale, and the sum of eight hundred thousand dollars offered by persons of as large a capital, and as much respectability and credit, and on terms more advantageous to the state, was refused; which as it was (should the said usurped act have been considered valid) a clear loss of three hundred thousand dollars to the revenue of the state, it is evident that the law was not deemed by the members of the legislature "for the good of the state," which must have consisted in obtaining the highest price and the most advantageous terms.

6th. For the very excellent reasons given by his excellency the governor in his dissent to the first bill for the disposal of said territory, delivered to the house of representatives on the twenty-ninth of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, and which bill was not materially different from the act in question; and which reasons prove, that his excellency, as a negative branch of the legislature, although he concurred in the law, did not deem it for "the good of the state," and which dissent was in the words following:

1st. I doubt whether the proper time is arrived for disposing of the territory in question.

2d. If it was the proper time, the sum offered is inadequate to the value of the land.

3d. The quantity reserved for the citizens is too small in proportion to the extent of the purchase.

4th. That greater advantages are secured to the purchasers than to the citizens.

5th. That so large an extent of territory being disposed of to companies of individuals, will operate as monopolies, which will prevent or retard settlements, population, and agriculture.

6th. That should such disposition be made at least one-fourth of the land should be reserved for the future disposal of the state.

7th. That if public notice was given, that the land was for sale, the rivalship in purchases would most probably have increased the sum offered.

8th. The power given to the executive by the constitution, the duty I owe the community, and the sacredness of my oath of office, will, I flatter myself, justify this dissent in the minds of the members of the legislature, and of my other fellow-citizens.

And whereas the said usurped law passed on the seventh day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, is also repugnant to the afore cited sixteenth section, inasmuch as it is repugnant to the seventeenth or subsequent section of the said first article, which declares: "They (the legislature) shall have power to alter the boundaries of the present counties and to lay off new ones, as well out of the counties already laid off as out of the other territory belonging to the state. When a new

county or counties shall be laid out out of any present county or counties, such new county or counties shall have their representation apportioned out of the number of representatives of the county or counties out of which it or they shall be laid out, and when any new county shall be laid off in the vacant territory belonging to the state, such county shall have a number of representatives not exceeding three, to be regulated and determined by the general assembly:" And the territory disposed of not laying within the limits of any county already laid off, and a sale and grant thereof, should the said usurped law be deemed valid, having been made, it could not be defined the vacant territory belonging to the state, whereby the constitutional powers vested in the general assembly by the said seventeenth section would be barred and prevented, and consequently the settlers on the territory sold, be deprived of the constitutional right of representation; and is not only thus repugnant to the said sixteenth and seventeenth sections, but thereby and by the relinquishment of taxation, until the settlers are represented, which they cannot constitutionally be, is also repugnant to the whole letter and spirit of the constitution, it operating as a dereliction of jurisdictional rights, and a virtual dismemberment of the state.

And whereas in and by the articles of confederation entered into and finally ratified on the first day of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one, by the then thirteen states of America, the territory within the limits of each of the said states is to each of them respectively confirmed and guaranteed, first by the second article, to wit: "Each state retains its sovereignty, freedom, and independence, and every power, jurisdiction, and right, which is not by the confederation expresly delegated to the United States in Congress assembled." And secondly, by the last clause in the second section of the ninth article, "No state shall be deprived of territory for the benefit of the United States." And in and by the first clause of the sixth article of the federal constitution of the United States, "All engagements entered into before the adoption of the said constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under the said constitution as under the confederation." And by the twelfth article of the amendments to the said constitution, ratified and adopted, "The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited to it by the states; are reserved to the states respectively or the people"

And whereas in and by the definitive treaty of peace signed at Paris on the 3d of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, the boundaries of the United States were established, and the said United States fully recognized and acknowledged by the first article thereof in the words following: "His Britannic majesty acknowledges the said United States, viz. New-Hampshire, Massachusetts bay, Rhode-Island, and Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland. Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, to be free, sovereign, and independent states, that he treats with them as such, and for himself, his heirs, and successors, relinquishes all claims to the government, proprietary and territorial rights of the same:" and by the second article it is declared, "and that all disputes which might arise in future on the subject of the boundaries of the said United States, it is hereby agreed that the following are and shall be their boundaries." And these boundaries thereby declared, which limits the westwardly and southardly parts of this state, are thus defined, "Along the middle of the Mississippi until it shall intersect the northernmost part of the thirty-first degree of north latitude; south by a line drawn due east from the termination of the line last mentioned in the latitude of thirty-one degrees north of the equator, to the middle of the river Apalachicola or Chatabbochee; thence along the middle thereof to its junction with Flint river; thence straight to the head of St. Mary's river; and thence along the middle of St. Mary's to the Atlantic Ocean:" and the King of Great Britain did by proclamation dated the seventh day of October, in the year one thousand seven hundred and sixty-three, annex to the then province of Georgia, all the land lying between the said river St. Mary's and the Alatamaha, its former boundary claimed by South Carolina under her charters: and the state of South Carolina, in and by a convention held and concluded between the commissioners of the said states, at Beaufort, under the authority and articles of the confederation, on the twentieth of April, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, did confirm to the state of Georgia the southward and westwardly boundaries described in the said treaty of Paris, by cession and relinquishment of all right, title, and claim, which the said state possessed from the original charter thereof, to the government, sovereignty, and jurisdiction in and over the same, and also the right of pre-emption of the soil from the native Indians, and all other the estate, property, and claim, in or to the said land; and the boundaries so described, also coincide with the boundaries of this state as described by the land act of this state now in force, passed at Savannah, the seventeenth of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, (except as to the northern boundary of the state) which by the said convention is thus established and ratified by the first article thereof—"The most northern branch or stream of the river Savannah from the sea or mouth of such stream, to the fork or confluence of the rivers now called Tugaloo or Keowee, and from thence to the most northern branch or stream of the Tugaloo, until it intersects the north boundary line of South Carolina, if the said branch or stream of Tugaloo extends so far north, reserving all the islands in the said rivers Savannah and Tugaloo to Georgia; but if the head spring or source of any branch or stream of the said river Tugaloo does not extend to the north boundary of South Carolina, then a west line to he Mississippi."

And whereas until the formation of the confederation here could possibly belong no territorial rights to the United States, nor after such formation within the chartered limits of any state, but such as were specially ceded and relinquished by the respective states; and the people of the state of Georgia have by no act of theirs, or in any manner or shape whatever, transferred or aliened, or delegated a power to transfer or alien the territory attempted to be disposed of by the said usurped act passed on the seventh of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety five, and the same and every part thereof is hereby declared to be vested in the state and people thereof, and inalienable, but by a convention called by the people for that express purpose, or by some clause of power expressed by the people delegating such express power to the legislature in the constitution of the people.

And whereas divested of all fundamental and constitutional authority which the said usurped act might be declared by its advocates, and those who claim under it, to be founded, fraud has been practiled to obtain it, and the grant under it: And it is a fundamental principle both of law and equity, that there cannot be a wrong without a remedy, and the state and the citizens thereof have suffered a most grievous injury in the barter of their rights by the said usurped act and grants, and there is no court existing if the dignity of the state would permit her entering one for the trial of fraud and collusion of individuals, or to contest her sovereignty with them, whereby the remedy for so notorious an injury could be obtained; and it can no where better lay than with the representatives of the people chosen by them, after due promulgation by the grand juries of most of the counties of the state, of the means practised, and by the remonstrances of the people of the convention, held on the 10th of May, 1795, setting forth the attrocious speculation, corruption and collusion, by which the said usurped act and grants were obtained.

And whereas the said petitions and remonstrances of the good people composing the state, to the said late convention held at Louisville on the said 10th of May, 1795, produced a resolution of that body in the following words: "Resolved that is the opinion of this convention, that from the numbers, respectability, and ground of complaint stated in the sundry petitions laid before them, that this is a subject of importance meriting legislative deliberation. Ordered therefore, that such petitions be preserved by the secretary, and laid before the next legislature at their ensuing session." Which resolution invests this legislature with conventional powers, *quo ad hoc*, or in common terms, for the purpose of investigating the same, and which gives additional validity to the legislative authority, were the powers of one legislature over the facts of another to be attempted to be questioned.

And whereas it does appear from sundry affidavits and a variety of proofs satisfactory to this legislature, as well as from the presentments of the grand juries on oath of a considerable majority of the counties of the state, and by the before recited petitions and remonstrances of the good people thereof to their convention, and by numerous petitions to the present legislature to the same purport, as also from the self evident proof of fraud, arising from the rejection of eight hundred thousand dollars, and the acceptance of five hundred thousand dollars, as the consideration money for which the said territory was sold; that fraud and corruption were practised to obtain the said act and grants, and that a majority of those members of the legislature who voted in favor of the aforesaid act, were engaged in the purchase; and a majority of one vote only appeared in favor of the said usurped act in the senate, and on which majority in that branch the same was passed, and corruption appears against more than one member of that body; which exclusive of the many deceptions used, and the inadequacy of price for such an immense andvaluable tract of country, would be sufficient in equity, reason, and law, to invalidate the contract, even supposing it to be constitutional, which this legislature declares it is not.

Be it therefore enacted, that the said usurped act, passed on the seventh day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety five, entitled, "An act supplementary to an act, entitled, an act for appropriating a part of the unlocated territory of this state, for the payment of the late state troops, and for other purposes therein mentioned; declaring the right of this state to the unappropriated territory thereof, for the protection of the frontiers, and for other purposes," be, and the same is here by declared null and void; and the grant or grants, right or rights, claim or claims, issuing, deduced or derived therefrom, or from any clause, letter or spirit of the same or any part of the same, is hereby also annulled, rendered void, and of no effect: and as the same was made without constitutional authority, and fraudulently obtained, it is hereby declared of no binding force or effect on this state, or the people thereof, but is and are to be considered both law and grant as they ought to be *ipso facto* of themselves void, and the territory therein mentioned is also hereby declared to be the sole property of the state, subject only to the right of treaty of the United States, to enable the state to purchase under its pre-emption right the Indian title to the same.

And be it further enacted, that within three days after the passing of this act, the different branches of the legislature shall assemble together; at which meeting the officers shall attend with the several records, documents, and deeds, in the secretary's and surveyor general's, and other public offices, and which records and documents shall then and there be expunged from the face and indexes of the books of record of the state; and the enrolled law or usurped act shall then be publicly burnt, in order that no trace of so unconstitutional, vile, and fraudulent a transaction, other than the infamy attached to it by this law, shall remain in the public offices thereof; and it is hereby declared the duty of the county officers of record, where any conveyance, bond, or other deed whatever, shall have been recorded, relating to the sale of the said territory under the said usurped act, to produce the book wherein the said deed, bond, or conveyance, may be so recorded, to the superior court at the next session of the court after the passing this law; and which court is hereby directed to cause such clerk or keeper of records, of the county, to obliterate the same in their presence; and if such clerk or keeper of records neglect or refuse so to do, he shall be, and is hereby declared incapable of holding any office of trust or confidence in this state, and the superior court shall suspend him; and from and after the passing of this act, if any clerk of a county, notary public, or other officer keeping record, shall enter any transaction, agreement, conveyance, grant, law, or contract, relative to the said purchase under the said usurped act, on their books of record, whereby claim can be derived of authority of record, he or they shall be rendered incapable of holding any office of trust or profit within this state, and be liable to a penalty of one thousand dollars, to be recovered in any court within and under the jurisdiction of this state; one-half whereof to be given for the benefit of the informer, and the other half to be lodged in the treasury for the use of the commonwealth.

And be it further enacted, That the said usurped law passed on the seventh of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, shall not, nor shall any grant or grants issued by virtue thereof, or any deed or conveyance, agreement or contract, script or paper, relative thereto be received as evidence in court of law or equity of this state, so far as to establish a right to the said territory or to any part thereof: provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent such deed, or conveyance, agreement, or contract, between individuals, script issued by the pretended purchasers, or other paper, from being received as evidence in private actions for the recovery of any monies or other interest given, paid or exchanged, as the consideration for pretended sales by the original pretended purchasers, or persons claiming and selling by and under them.

And be it further enacted, that his excellency the governor be, and he is hereby empowered and required, to issue warrants on the treasury after the expiration of sixty days, in favour of such persons as may have bona fide deposited monies, bank stock or stock in the funds of the United States, or warrants, in part or in whole payment of pretended shares of the said pretended purchased territory: provided the same shall be now therein and not otherwise: and provided also, that the risque attending the keeping the sum or sums so paid in, be deemed and is hereby declared to lay entirely with the persons who deposited them, and that any charge for guards or other expenses for the safe keeping thereof, be deducted; and in case of neglect of application to his excellency therefor, within eighteen months after the passing this act, the same shall be and is hereby deemed property derelict, and escheated to and for the use of this state.

And be it further enacted, That any pretended power assumed, usurped, or intended by the said act, or any letter of the same, or which may or can be construed to that purpose by the said usurped act, grant or grants under it, or from the journals of the house of senate or representatives, to apply to the government of the United States, for the extinguishment of the Indian claims to the lands within the boundaries of the said usurped act mentioned, and the holding any treaty by the said general government in consequence of any application therefor by the company purchasers under the said usurped act, so far as may affect the right of the state to the lands therein described, is and are hereby also declared null and void, and the right of applying for, and the extingishment of Indian claims to any lands within the boundaries of this state, as herein described, being a sovereign right, is hereby further declared to be vested in the people of this state, to whom the right of pre-emption to the same belongs, subject only to the controuling power of the United States to authorise any treaty or treaties for and to superintend the same.

And be it further enacted, That in order to prevent further frauds on individuals as far as the nature of the case will admit, his excellency the governor is hereby required, as soon as may be, after the passing of this law, to promulgate the same throughout the United States.

BY THE SOUTHERN MAIL.

BRITISH W. I. FLEET.

[☞ An irregularity in the receipt of the papers from Norfolk led us into the commission of an error in our last—it was then stated that no account had been published in Norfolk of the arrival of the British fleet in the West Indies, but a prior date to the papers then in our possession, and which we received by the last mail shews this was a mistake.]

NORFOLK, Feb. 29.

Saturday arrived the sloop Union, Captain Shackleford, in 20 days from Antigua: the captain says, that before he sailed accounts were received at Antigua, of a number of the English fleet having arrived at St. Domingo, and of 12 or 14 sail being seen off Barbadoes.

There are other accounts in town, brought by a vessel which arrived last evening in Hampton Roads, in 14 days from Cope Nichola Mole, that 3000 troops had arrived there from Gibraltar; it was imagined they were intended to go against St. Mark's.

There are also reports in town, said to be brought by the above vessel, that six of the English transports were taken by three French ships of war.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 25.

Captain Freeman from St. Croix, informs, that he was in St. Kitts 26 days ago. At that time they had authentic accounts there of the arrival of part of the Bri-

tish fleet at Barbadoes. Two sail arrived on the 20th of January and thirteen sail of transports; and either two or three sail of the line about eight days after. The number of troops said to be arrived, was 10,000. Martinique was to be the place of rendezvous. The troops that had been at St. Kitts, and other English Islands, had been carried to Martinique, where preparations were making to go against Guadaloupe.

A packet arrived from England while captain Freeman was at St. Kitts, which brought accounts of the disaster the transports met in the channel.

Captain Freeman says, that the November and December packets were missing.

Alexandria, March 12.

☞ The Northern Mail had not arrived when this paper was put to press.

TOWN OF ALEXANDRIA, Feb. 6, 1796.

Orderd that the assize of Bread made of fine burr flour be calculated in the following manner, viz.

The three penny loaf to weigh

23 oz. when the flour sells from 22s. to 25s. per barrel inclusive.		
21	25s.	27s.
19	28s.	31s.
17	32s.	35s.
15	36s.	39s.
14	40s.	44s.
13	45s.	48s.
12	49s.	52s.
11	53s.	57s.
9½	63s.	67s.
9	68s.	72s.
8½	73s.	77s.
8	78s.	82s.
7½	83s.	86s.
7	87s.	90s.

By order of the council,
Test. OLIVER PRICE. c. c.

Clerk of the Markets return of the price of flour, March 11, 1796.

Flour to bakers 80*s.* and 82*s.*

RICKETTS & NEWTON,
JENNEY & IRISH.

Extract of a Letter from Havannah dated Jan. 10.

"*The celebrated general Jean Francois, and his second in command, arrived here yesterday from Fort Dauphin, with about 400 of their adherents, but so much and so justly, do the owners of the estates now dread the introduction of such a bloody miscreant among them, that they have, with the city council in a body, opposed his being allowed to put his foot ashore nor any of his people. In consequence of this spirited conduct they remain on board the vessels that brought them, and no person, except the officers of government, allowed to go on board, or hold any intercourse with these cruel, plundering murderers. It is supposed they will be sent to Florida, from whence they will soon find their way into the United States.*"

Married, Mr. THOMAS M'COLLESTER LOKY, to Mrs. KITTY GESS, both of this town.

I will take two young gentlemen of agreeable manners and good dispositions, to the study of medicine.

ELISHA C. DICK.

March 5. t. f.

WHISKEY
For Sale, by
MANDEVILLE & JAMESSON
Feb. 27

I intend to leave the State for a few months.

JAMES WILSON.

March 8.

Two young cows with calf, and a horse which draws well, for sale by the subscriber, near the Revd. Bryan Fairfax's.

JOHN HARPER.

March 8.

The Public are hereby notified that the subscriber will make an addition of two ounces, to the three-penny loaf, over and above the weight established by a late act of the corporation, to all those who choose to become his customers—He hopes that a disposition to oblige will not be unattended to by a generous public.

ANDREW ESTAVE.

March 8.

Spring Barley.

THOSE who are disposed to sow Spring Barley, may by early application be supplied with some extraordinary fine seed, the product of last year, from the English early rath ripe, imported in January, 1795.

JOHN MANDEVILLE.

Feb. 24.

To be Sold

To the highest bidder, by the Subscriber on the premises on Thursday, the 24th inst. if fair, if not, the next fair day,

A LEASE for six years of 100 acres of land, about 15 of which are well taken with Timothy, situated between the Red House and Moore's Tavern and adjoining Matthew Whiting Esqr's Plantation; on which there is a good dwelling house, kitchen, meet-house, and stablage for 10 horses, a grist mill, Miller's house, still-house and malt house, all in good order, and one of the best situations in the county of Prince William for a store as well as the business of milling and distilling.—Also, a waggon and team of four horses, a handsome coachee and harness, a pair of well broke horses, three stills and a sufficient number of casks, milch cows and a number of other articles; all of which will be sold for cash, except the plantation; and six months credit will be given for one half the amount.

JAMES M'CLANIHAN.

N. B. Also one other waggon and four horses, on a credit of twelve months. Further particulars made known on the day of sale.

March 12, 1796.

THE subscriber manufactures and sells, in large or small quantities, Spirits of Turpentine, Oil of Tar, White Rozin, Turpentine Varnish (white and black), and Pitch.—He continues to sell Paints, both dry and ground in Oil and fit for use.—Also, Window Glass of all sizes—Paint Oil, boiled and unboiled—Paint Brushes—Camel's hair Pencils—Gold Leaf, &c. &c.

Has also some UNIMPROVED LOTS which he would dispose of in Fee Simple.

WM. BUSHBY.

March 12. 1m.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber living in Dorchester County, Maryland, the 27th of December last, a Negro Man named AARON, about 25 years of age; five feet six or eight inches high: he is a well set black fellow, with a scar on his neck, near his throat, where he says his overseer attempted to cut his throat. Had on when he went away a grey fearnought jacket, a nankeen waistcoat, a coarse shirt, blue Kendal cotton trowsers, a felt hat, shoes, and stockings. It is probable he will make for George-Town, Potomack, as I bought him from Edward Pritchell, who bought him from there last spring; and he says that he formerly belonged to Mr. O'Neal of George-Town.

Whoever apprehends said fellow, and secures him in any goal, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward; and if brought home all reasonable charges paid by

JOSEPH ANDREWS.

March 12.

N. B. It is supposed he has procured a pass.

Soap and Candle Manufactory,
FAIRFAX-STREET.

HENRY GIRD & CO.

RETURN their sincerest thanks to the inhabitants of Alexandria and its vicinity, for the very liberal encouragement they have received since their commencement in the above business; and take the liberty of informing them, that they now have ready for sale a quantity of WHITE and BROWN SOAP, which they flatter themselves will, on inspection, be found equal, if not superior, to any ever manufactured in this town.

They have also VARIEGATED and SHAVING SOAP, both in balls and squares, which they are well convinced must prevent the skin from peeling or chopping either in the chilling colds of winter or violent heats of summer.

They have DIPT CANDLES of all sizes, and MOULD CANDLES plain and fluted, which they will sell on reasonable terms by the dozen or box.

They pretend not to lay claim to public approbation longer than their conduct and manufactures shall entitle them, without any other interest, to the support of the inhabitants of this town and neighbourhood.

☞ Country Dealers will find a particular advantage in applying at this Store, as a very liberal allowance will be made them.

March 1, 1795.

FOR SALE,

The Rope Walk in this Town,

with the term of servitude of several blacks, who are good Rope-Makers. The Rope Walk is in good order and may work 20 hands with care. Possession may be had the 15th of next month. A credit of six months will be given—the payment to be secured by a note negotiable in the Bank of Alexandria with a good endorser. Further particulars will be made known on application to

JAMES IRVIN.

Alexandria, Feb. 16. t. f

Lots for Sale.

I WILL sell for cash or back lands, military in preference, several valuable Lots near Messrs. Thomas Patten and Co's. new buildings on King street; and the fee simple of two Lots now occupied by Mr. George Rutter and John Boyer, which pay sixteen pounds per annum. Mr. Thomas Irvin will shew the ground, and the terms may be known by applying to me in Prince William County.

VAL. PEERS.

N. B. Mr. Dobbin will forward any application to me.

Ellen Vale, Feb. 15. 1m.

Public Sales.

On Tuesday next, at 10 o'Clock, will be sold at the VENDUE STORE,

A variety of Wet & Dry Goods,
FOR CASH.
AND
A FEW QUARTER CASKS OF
LISBON WINE,
On a Credit of 60 Days.

ROGERSON & BENT, V. M.

March 12.

NOTICE.

THE Stock-holders of the BANK of ALEXANDRIA, will please to take notice, that the 2d payment of 40 dollars on each share of the augmented stock will be payable on the 21st inst. and are informed that any Bank Notes from Philadelphia to Alexandria will be taken in payment.

At a meeting of the President and Directors of the Bank of Alexandria on Monday the 29th Feb. 1796, Resolved, that so soon as one thousand shares are subscribed (there being 587 shares already subscribed) to the augmented Capital, and the four first payments fully compleated, that the board will then proceed to discount at sixty days, so that the time shall commence on or before the 23d May next.

By order of the Board,
GURDEN CHAPIN, *Cashier.*

Alex. March 1, 1796.

Bank of Alexandria,

JANUARY 22, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subscription Book is kept open at the Bank for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the augmented stock, and will continue open until the whole number of shares are filled up.

By order of the board,
GURDEN CHAPIN, Cash'r.

N. B. Any Bank paper from Philadelphia to Alexandria, will be taken for the mony to be paid at the time of subscribing.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Thursday the 21st January next, a subscription will be opened at the Court-house in this town, under the direction of the President and Directors of the Bank, for an augmentation of Seventeen Hundred and Fifty shares to the capital of the Bank of Alexandria, agreeably to an act of Assembly, and continue open for 30 days, or until the whole are subscribed—each share is two hundred dollars and payable in the following manner, viz.

Ten dollars for each share at the time of subscribing—Forty dollars more in 60 days—Twenty-five dollars more in 90 days—Fifty dollars more in 105 days—and Seventy-five dollars more in 165 days from the time of opening the subscription.

By order of the President and Directors,
GURDEN CHAPIN, *Cashier.*

Aexl. Dec. 11, '95.

LOST,

On Monday Afternoon last,

A Black Leather Pocket Book,

With Two FIVE DOLLAR BILLS of the Bank of George-Town: several Accounts and Papers, which cannot be of the smallest service to any Person but the Owner.—Whoever returns the Pocket Book and Papers SHALL RECEIVE

Ten Dollars Reward.

JOHN HUNTER,
Shipbuilder.

March 8.

80,000 lb. of Coffee and 12 hhds.

of Sugar, just received per the schooner Jack, from Martinique, and for sale by

ISAAC M'PHERSON,
Who will take U. S. Bank notes in payment.

THE partnership of DARLING and EARP is this day dissolved by mutual consent. They request all to whom they are indebted to bring in their accounts that they may be paid; and those who are indebted to us are desired to make immediate payment to either, as no longer indulgence can be given.

GEORGE DARLING.
CALEB EARP.

N. B. About three months ago we advertized in this Paper, but, as so little heed has been paid to it, we hope our friends will be more punctual to this.

March 1, 1796. D. & E.

FOR SALE,

A House and Lot on the upper end and north side of King street. The House is a frame of two stories high and is calculated for two small stores, and the Lot 0 feet front and 120 feet deep. For terms enquire of

EPHRAIM EVANS.

MORDECAI MILLER

HAS just received a handsome assortment of SILVER WATCHES, consisting of cap'd and jewl'd, plain cap'd, patent and other seconds, and a variety of plain do. all of which he will warrant to be good.

Chains, Seals, Keys, &c. as usual.—Coral, Beads, Rattles and bells for Children, &c. &c.

THE Commiſſioners appointed by an act of General Aſſembly of Virginia for forming an artificial road from Little River in Loudoun County, to the town of Alexandria—Give notice that the books will be opened for receiving ſubſcriptions under the ſaid act, on Wedneſday the 13th of April next, in the towns of Wincheſter and Alexandria, and will continue open for that purpoſe for three days, or longer if the ſubſcription is not filled up. The ſubſcribers are to advance twenty dollars for each ſhare, at the time of ſubſcribing, and will not be called on for a further ſum until the progreſs of the work will make it neceſſary, and then, as they conceive, by different and eaſy inſtallments. As this buſineſs premiſes great advantage to the adventurers and utility to the public the commiſſioners flatter themſelves that monied and patriotic men will come forward on the occaſion.

DIE Commiſſioniers ernant bey einer General Aſſembly, von Virginien, um eine gepflaſterte Struſe zu formiren. von dem flus genant die kleine Refier zu der Stadt Alexandria—Machen hiermit bekant das ſubſcriptions büger unter gemelter acte geöfnet werdenden 13ten nachſten Abrill, in der Stadt Wincheſter und in der Stadt Alexandria, und werden trey tage oder langer offen bleiben bis die anzahl der ſubſcribenten complet iſt—bey unterſchreibung wirt zwanſig Thaler auf Jedes Theil vorgeſchoſſen, das übriche wirt in verſchiedenen Terminen bezahlt, und nicht ehender verlangt als es zum fortgang des geſchaffts nötig iſt—Man verſpricht ſich das die unternemung zum algemeinen nutzen, und zum gewinn der ſubſcribenten ausfallen wirt.

Deſwegen flatiren ſich die Commiſſioniers das die patriotiſche herren welche gelt haben ſich bey diſer gelegenheit zeigen werden.

Alexandria, 20th Feb. 1796.

AT a meeting of Commiſſioners appointed by an act of the Legiſlature of this ſtate to open books and receive ſubſcriptions for a Turnpike Road to be made from this place to the Great Falls of Potomac, a ſufficient number being preſent to authoriſe their proceeding on the buſineſs; they therefore hereby give notice that a book will be opened at the Court Houſe, in the twon of Alexandria, on Monday the 28th day of March next, and will be continued open from nine o'Clock in the morning until ſix in the evening, for four ſucceſſive days, to receive ſubſcriptions for that purpoſe, when and where thoſe who wiſh to become ſubſcribers will be pleaſed to attend in perſon, or by proxy.

RICHARD CONWAY,
JOHN POTTS,
JONAH THOMPSON,
WILLIAM HODGSON,
ROBERT YOUNG.

BENNETT and WATTS

HAVE RECEIVED,
By the Nancy from Philadelphia,

Blackſmith's Anvils of all ſizes,
Weeding and Hilling Hoes,
Leading Lines,
And-irons with Tongs and Shovel to match,
Chamber Bellows,
India and Printed Cottons,
A few pieces Black Ground Chintzes ſuitable for ſecond mourning,
Hinges and Locks of various kinds,
Nails, Brads, and Sprigs,
Knives and Forks, Cutteau and Penknives,
Hard Metal Teble and Tea Spoons,
Braſs Cocks, Ivory Combs,
X Cut, Hand, Pannel, Tenon, and Compaſs Saws,
Joiners' Planes, Bedſtead and other Screws,
Socket and Firmer Chiſels,
Cotton in bags,
Pepper,
Loaf Sugar in barrels,
Young Hyſon, Hyſon, and Bohea Teas,
Seine Twine, &c. &c.

All which they offer for ſale on moderate Terms. They beg leave to obſerve, to all thoſe of their Cuſtomers who contracted accounts with them laſt Spring and Summer, and who, from forgetfulneſs or ſome other cauſe, have neglected hitherto to pay them, that they expect they will now come forward without delay and ſettle them, as after the 1ſt of April enſuing no further indulgence will be given. March 3. 3w.

For Sale,

Valuable real property in fee ſimple.

A HOUSE and LOT on the ſouth ſide of King ſtreet, the ſecond below Pitt ſtreet, containing in front 31 feet 6 inches and extending back 176 feet 3 inches.

The houſe is built of brick, 27 feet front, by 40 feet deep; two ſtories high with a good brick kitchen; there are two cellars under the houſe, in one of which is a plank floor.

The front part has been occupied as a ſtore, but might be eaſily converted into a parlour; the houſe is well finiſhed throughout, and has every convenience for the accommodation of a family. The lot is encloſed with a neat pailing and laid out in a garden. It will be ſold either for caſh or on credit. Any perſon wiſhing to purchaſe ſuch property will pleaſe to apply to the ſubſcribers who will give a general warrantee.

JOHN and THOMAS VOWELL.

Alexandria, Feb, 11, 1796.

An Apprentice wanted at this Printing-Office.

Ricketts and Newton

Have for Sale at their Warehouſe, the corner of Fairfax and Prince-ſtreet,

A quantity of 9 by 11 and 10 by 12 window Glaſs of 100 feet
Sugar in hhds. and barrels
Coffee in barrels and bags
Madeira and Liſbon Wines in pipes and qr. caſks
Loaf and Lump Sugars
Liverpool and St. Ubes Salt
Copperas, brimſtone, madder and indigo
Fig blue in caſks
Bohea and Hyſon Teas
Cotton cards by the box
20d. nails
Cotton in bales
Iriſh linen in boxes and half boxes
8 hhds. Iriſh porter
And one caſk of pewter ware

All of which will be ſold low for caſh, or at their uſual credit.

February 18th.

JOHN BRYAN,

Saddler, Cap and Harneſs-maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs his cuſtomers and the public in general that he continues to carry on his buſineſs in its various branches at his ſhop in Kingſtreet, and hopes from his attention to buſineſs, the quality of his work, and moderation of his prices, to be able to render ſatisfaction to thoſe who may pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom. He has upon hands an aſſortment of Mens' and Womens' Saddles with furniture ſuitable hereto; waggon, cart and dray harneſs, &c.

N. B. He has conſtructed fire buckets on a more approved plan than thoſe commonly in uſe—thoſe gentlemen who wiſh to furniſh themſelves with ſuch may be ſupplied on application as he has a number now ready for ſale.

March 8, 1796. 2 w. 2 m.

The Schooner

BETSEY,

Of Currituck, bound to Baltimore, will take a freight on reaſonable terms. She is in complete order, and expects to ſail on Thurſday or Friday.

Apply to the Maſter on board,
JEHU WHITE.

March 10.

Notice

WHEREAS I ſometime in the month of February laſt made a power of attorney to Mr. E. Adams, of Fairfax county, for the purpoſe of collecting the money due on a certain number of bonds, then in his hands, due the eſtate of Joſeph Cockrell, deceaſed, of the ſaid county, I was deceived in ſigning the power of attorney, not knowing the nature of the ſame, neither did I know that the court of Fairfax had granted an adminiſtration on the eſtate of the ſaid Joſeph Cockrell, deceaſed; and having ſince diſcovered that it will be greatly to the diſadvantage of the eſtate of the ſaid Joſeph Cockrell, deceaſed, and likewiſe to that of Chriſtopher Cockrell of Loudoun county, deceaſed, for the ſaid Adams to collect the money due on the ſaid bonds, as it would greatly prolong the time of paying the legatees, I do, therefore, hereby revoke the ſaid power of attorney, and the ſame is hereby made void; and all perſons indebted to the eſtate of the ſaid Joſeph Cockrell, by bond or otherwiſe, are required not to pay the reſpective ſums, or any part thereof, to the ſaid Adams. And further, the ſaid Adams is hereby requeſted not to make application for the ſame.

her
SUSANNAH ✕ COCKRELL,
mark,
Adminiſtratrix of Chriſtopher Cockrell, who was executor of Joſeph Cockrell, deceaſed.

March 3, 1796.

Will be expoſed to public ſale, on Wedneſday the 23d inſt. if fair, and if otherwiſe, on the next fair day,

The perſonal Eſtate of Samuel

Arell, deceaſed, at the place of his late reſidence; conſiſting of horſes, cows, ſheep, farming utenſils and houſehold furniture. Four months credit will be given on all ſales amounting to five pounds or upwards, the purchaſers giving bonds with approved ſecurity.

All perſons indebted to the eſtate of the ſaid deceaſed are earneſtly intreated to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have claims are deſired to exhibit them without delay to

ELISHA C. DICK, or
PHILIP G. MARSTELLER, } Ex'trs.

March 5.

Blank Manifeſts for ſale at the Printing Office.

Notice.

THE partnerſhip which lately ſubſiſted between JAMES ABERNETHY, and WILLIAM LOWRY, under the firm of WILLIAM LOWRY and Co. was diſſolved by mutual conſent, on the firſt of February laſt. All perſons having claims againſt the ſaid firm, are requeſted to call for payment; and all debtors thereto, to make immediate payment, (or ſuits will be commenced) to James Abernethy, who is authorized to ſettle the ſame.

JAMES ABERNETHY
WILLIAM LOWRY.

Baltimore, March 1, 1796.

Notice.

ALL Millers ſending Flour to this market, are requeſted to be more particular in the ſize and quality of their barrels than heretofore.—As ſome are yet at a loſs to know the ſize required, I here ſet it down, to wit, 27 inches in length, and 17 inches diameter in the head; they are likewiſe requeſted to be uniform in their brands; in addition to the diſtinguiſhable brand of their mill, No. 2, 196 with ſuperfine in full on all they judge of that quality. Thoſe who do not comply with the above directions muſt expect to pay the penalties preſcribed by law.

D. DOUGLASS, Flour Inſpector.

Alexandria, Feb 14. 1796. 3m

FOR SALE.

I WILL ſell or let the HOUSE I now live in, on Prince-ſtreet, and give poſſeſſion from the 1ſt of May next. The Houſe is two ſtory high, with a deep Dry Cellar, and the ſituation for buſineſs equal to any in Alexandria. If ſold half the Purchaſe Money will be expected in hand, and the balance in 3 and 6 months.

WM. HOYE.

N. B. I have 200 DOUBLE and SINGLE MATRASSES on hand, with a number of other articles, which will be ſold cheap for Caſh.

March 1. 1796. W. H.

☞ ANY PERSON WISHING TO PURCHASE

LAND

On the Potomack River,

May be ſupplied by applying to PHILIP FITZHUGH of Marmion, King George's County, Virginia, who has for ſale One or Two of the moſt valuable Tracts on the River—one of them the place he now reſides at, containing from 2500 to 3000 acres, a large proportion of which is heavily timbered; the timber conſiſting of very large Poplar, Oak, Hiccory, Aſh, Gum, Cherry, Black Walnut, and a variety of other wood, particularly Cedar, which is to be found on every part of the Land that has been cleared and turned out for paſture. Large Apple and Peach Orchards, with a variety of other fruits. An excellent Two Story Dwelling Houſe, Ice Houſe, and in ſhort every building man can wiſh for, and all in good repair—Any Perſon wiſhing to purchaſe may be accommodated with all the Stock, Farming Utenſils, Negroes, &c. belonging to the above Eſtate, amongſt which are ſome of the moſt Valuable Workmen in the State. There is a beautiful crop of Small Grain now growing, and he will either finiſh the preſent crop and give poſſeſſion the 1ſt of January next; or give immediate poſſeſſion if the Purchaſer wiſhes it.

March 3.

Copper and Tin Manufactory.

JOHN BEALE

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has removed from the town of Lynchburg to this place in a houſe in King-ſtreet, two doors above M'Knight's tavern, where he intends to carry on his buſineſs in all its various branches, ſuch as making and mending all kinds of gold, ſilver, copper and tin work. He likewiſe tins old copper tea kettles, ſauce-pans, &c. &c.

Articles in the above branches of his buſineſs, may be had either by wholeſale or retail, and thoſe who buy to ſell again, will find it to their advantage to deal with him.

All kinds of plated work done on the ſhorteſt notice in the beſt manner, and warranted, ſuch as bridle bit ſtirrup irons, buckles, tips and ſaddleboſſes, made in the neweſt faſhions; mill brands cut, either in copper, iron, China mended, and all kinds of bell metal, ſuch as clock bells, ear bells for horſes, and ſkillets; the bells he warrants to ring as well as ever they did.

MILLINKS

Made at the above ſhop, and at a moderate price The above articles will be done in a maſterly manner.

☞ Alſo Clocks, Watches and Mathematical Inſtruments made and repaired in an elegant manner.

☞ He has on hand and now offers for ſale, at a moderate price, at the above houſe, ſundry articles of gold, ſilver, jewellery, copper, tin, and plate work, gilt watch chains, ſeals, keys, lockets, and breaſt pins.

The higheſt price given for old gold, ſilver, copper braſs, pewter or lead.

100 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, in the month of September laſt, a Negro man named BURR, about 5 feet 7 inches high, ſtrong and well made, of a black complexion, and very large eyes. It is likely he has changed his dreſs and has a forged paſs, as he is a cunning artful fellow. Whoever apprehends ſaid Negro, and ſecures him ſo that his owner may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges if brought home.

SPENCER GRAYSON, jun.

Colcheſter, Feb. 15, 1796.